In many parts have begun to fall. The Emperor has verted the scene of the numintions at Lyons, riding on horseback along the banks. He distributed relief with his own hands, and placed the sum of 100,000 francs in the hands of the Prefect.

The most cheering accounts of the crops are now daily caved from every part of Ireland. Every description of crop exhibits the utmost haverance, and the farmers have given up all their recent apprehensions. The policies have a most fourishing appearance, and it is stated that even in the heaviest soils the rain has not inflicted

The great international Exhibition of Agriculture was ed at Paris on the 1st just, and the show was crowdthroughout the day.

There was no alteration in the corn market from pre-

The trade reports from the provincial towns for the

seek show a tendency to duliness, which has been only partially checked by the reduction in the bank rate of unt. The weather and the bolidays were some of ses which had interfered with business.

Our London Correspondence.

ne Between England and America-Effect Produce

by the News brought by the America and Hermann— Agitation of the Buropean Money Markets, &c. The last news from the United States, brought by th a, has created quite a sensation of alarm here and the funds have declined considerably in consequence. all the papers have leading articles on the subject.

iless for me to say that the American question new the prominent one, casting all others into the

es, in its money article yesterday, says:-

Motwithstanding the singularly favorable character of he Bank returns, the English funds have again been many to-day, many sales having been effected under the prehension that even the most carnest wishes of the beinet and the people to avoid a conflict with America may possibly prove vain against the apparent determina-tion of the government at Washington. In its city article to-day it says:-

4H other news is uninteresting. The grand cattle show Paris has been opened. The Emperor has gone to

wens to preside at the distribution of aid to the suffer-ers from the late inundations caused by the heavy rains.

Byens to preside at the distribution of aid to the suffereers from the late inundations caused by the heavy rains.

A letter from Paris says:—

Commercial affairs in Paris continue to be checked by the weather, as well as by the high price of provisions. The Parisian manufacturers, however, have received the provincial industrial districts are less favorable. Rouen and Mulhouse have still on hand the tissues and other steek, they generally dispose of in May, for the lair of Beaucaire. Only a few of the itinerant dealers, who usually attend that fair, have as yet come forward, and they demand a reduction in prices, which the manufacturers cannot grant. No decision has yet been adopted with regard to the concession of the Transatiantic lines, of which the Rothschild Company is still likely to become be successful contractor. The government has resolved remedy an abuse, repeatedly complained of by the English and American captains trading with Havre.

There are but nine naval brokers or interpreters licensed that port. Their number has not varied since 1776, and beconsequently out fof all proportion with the wints of avigation and the progress of trade. Of these, only four are authorized to translate the English language, and to navie the English and American vessels that arrive there. The American captains, annoyed at the great less of time, edificulties and vexations they were constantly expected to lately addressed a petition to the Emperor, who, having their grievances well founded, ordered M. Roucher, Photer of Public Works and Commerce, to lose no time redressing them. By his Majesty's directions, the number of interpreters has already been increased at Harselles, Bordeaux and Nantes, and a similar measure will shortly put an end to the inconveniences the English and American captains have to suffer from the coalition of the Emperor of Russia has left Berlin again for St.

The Emperor of Russia has left Berlin again for St.

There is a mementary full in the Italian question. Ausbas issued a counter circular to that of Cavour, in which Buel declares that all disorder in Italy is to be atbuted to Piedmont, and that the wise rule of Austria one saves Italy from anarchy. The relations between the governments of Turin and Vienna are not particularly blendly. The same may be said of the relations between The visit of the Czar to Ber.

In to regarded as a demonstration against Austria.

OUR DIFFICULTIES WITH ENGLAND.

The Probable Effect of Mr. Crampton's Dis-missal...The Effect of the Reception of Fa-fher Vijil...Threats to Dismiss Mr. Dallas... The Financial and Manufacturing Aspect of

[From the Manchester Examiner, May 31.]
Whatever cause may occasion a war between this
bountry and America, it would unquestionably be a rather
grave affair. It might fail to injure the interests of the
blanchester Guardian, but it would not be quite so innocuto the cetton spinners and merchants of this district, who
would have to bear the brunt of its district. Such a war
would endanger our commerce in every part of the
world, interprete the annuly of the save method.

naval court martial seen finished him, while the Lords of the Admiratty are "lords" and great people, and have escaped with impunity.

There is no use concealing the fact, we are not now in a position to go to war. Our military and naval establishments require a remodelling before we can safely cope with another enemy. As the services are at present constituted, officered and handled, we have no hope from their prowess when placed in antagonism to a young, brave and powerful nation. Poor Russial She was at the best but a heavy enemy. There was no vitality in her. Her armies were slaves, and the knout was the only incentive to action. Her navy was only for show. Her sailors were fresh water salts, a sort of brackish mintation of the nautical tar. And yet we failed to humbic Russia, backed as we were by France; and, after the expenditure of some hundred millions of money, and the sacrifice of a gailant army by gross mismanagement, we captured half a fortress, and, satisfied with that triumph, we concluded peace, and left the enemy not miens one yard of territory formerly possessed by her, and paid ourselves all the expenses of the war. This should be a sufficient lesson to curb our belligerent propensities.

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On the part of that State Lord Clarendon was applied to for assistance against Walver. When told that a force of 800 men had been raise! to resist him, he exclaimed, "That was a right step," and when applied to on bohalf of Costa Rica for arms, he obligingly told the agent that he might have 2,000 muskets from the War Department, at the price of 22s. each for the inferior sort, or 56s. 8d. each for the line pattern. Lord Clarendon's approval and sympathy went no further. Whether the agent, acting on the cavact each for principle, inquired elsewhere and found the same article could be furnished cheaper, or whether Costa Rica would not furnish funds for so extensive a purchase, is not material. The arms were not supplied, and General Walker has not to face muskets of British manufacture. The incident should not be lost sight of, as it indicates the kind of action which Lord Clarendon thinks becoming the Foreign Minster of England. He allows it to be seen that he is adverse to this paltry enterprise of Walker, but he fears to take any decided measure for its suppression, or for vindicating the vital principle of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty. Should the reported intelligence of the recognition of Walker's government by the United States cabinet prove correct, this country will have to make up its mind to abandon altogether that important principle of the independence of the Central American States firmly secured by a treaty only six years old, or engage in a war with America to maintain it.

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out that you was a cree government, and leads to most disagreeable anticipations as to the possibility of an amicable solution of any dispute with men who seem to recognize no other law than their wishes and their passions. But it is no case of war, it is not even necessarily a ground of diplomatic complaint. The Clayton Bulwer treaty has not been in terminolated, and it may probably be expedient in the present critical state of the relations between the two countries rather to pass this matter by in silence than to incur the risk of introducing fresh difficulties into a discussion already sufficiently perilous, or give an excuse to those who are now only too ready to seek an occasion of quarrel. If war do come, we must meet it as we may. Let us, at any rate, have the satisfaction of reflecting that this greatest of human calamities has not been precipitated by an undue sensitiveness or any avoidable interference on our part.

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net; whether insurrection has overthrown the existing government, and another been established in its place, according to pre-existing forms, or in a manner adopted for the obtained by those whom we may find in actual possessions of power.

Had Walker been unsuccessful he would have been proclaimed a filibuster by the very men who now recognise his government. He has so far succeeded in Nicaragua, and it is believed he will overrun the entire of Central America, and then further recognition, and then annexation, and a fig for the Clayton Bulwer treaty. Already the adventurers of the South appreciate the intimation conveyed to all whom it may concern by this recent act of the Pierce cabinet. A vessel, the other day, sailed from New Orleans for Nicaragua, with men and arms "openly," we are told, "in broad daylight, after public advertisement, and with the sanction of the authorities." And other vossels in other ports have been "laid on for Nicaragua." And to further this enterprise, to enable the American government to carry out its design—to give the States the command of the entire of Central America, from the confines of Mexico to the railway of Panama—to effect that, which it is the clear and acknowledged purpose of the treaty of 1850 to prevent, we are to turn out of our possessions in that part of the world, and place the control of the commerce of both hemispheres in the hands of the United States. We think not; and so do the American people, if the truth were known; and therefore we do not believe that Gen. Pierce's cabinet will venture on such grounds to risk hostilities with England.

[From the London Post, semi-official), June 3.]

that Gen. Pierce's cabinet will venture on such grounds to risk hostilities with England.

[From the London Poet, (semi-official), June 3.]

It is little more than two months since we first called the attention of our readers to the proceedings of Walter in Central America. Since that time events have progressed rapidly. He has in the interval provoked the hostility of Costa Rica, as well as that of several ether States. He has fought and lost more than one battle. He was very recently, and perhaps still is, in a position of the greatest danger, preparing to defend himself within his own territory against overwhelming numbers; and we now learnly by the last arrival from the United States, that, notwithstanding the critical situation which he occupies, he has virtually been recognized by President Pierce as the head of the Nicaraguan government.

The President of the United States has attempted to justify this step on the ground that the government defacts of that country, and recognized by its inhabitants as such. In his message to the Senate, in which he explains the views of the Cabinet upon this point, he further says:—

We do not inquire into the causes which may have led to a charge of overnment. To us it is indifferent whether a suc-

We do not inquire into the causes which may have led to a change of government. To use its indifferent whether a successful revolution has been aided by foreign intervention or not, whether insurrection has overshrown the estating governand another been established in its place, according to the previous whether been established in its place, according to the previous of the processor of the public authorities of countries respectively.

To this doctrine, considered in the abstract, we have no objection to offer. It simply, in effect, asserts the right of every nation to choose its own form of government and its own rulers—a principle which we ourselves have long recognised, both in theory and in practice. But the circumstances connected with the recognition of Walker are, in several points of view, so remarkable, that they cannot fail to attract the attention, if they do not eventually proceed the intervention, of Europaan States.

The object of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was simply to preserve the independence of the Central American republics; and, as we lately showed, the Cabinet of Washington contends that, in accordance with the terms of that treaty, we are bound to abandon all our privileges and territories in that quarter of the world, with the exception of that portion of Belize which was ceded to us by Spain in 1786. While this question is being debated by means of diplomatic notes and interviews, Walker appears upon the scene, an adventurer, who, it seems, had previously attempted various other occupations, and failed by turns in all. Filiustriam remained as a last resource, and he resolved to try that. He collected a score or two of followers, as needy and desperate as himself, at San Francisco and prepared to transport them to Nicaragua. The authorities, however, interfered—whether with the knowledge of President Pierce and his collegues, we are not aware—and the expedition was put off; but only for a short time. We know that at least in some instances, these latter have quitted the ports of the Uni

cruits from every quarter of the Union? Who can doubt that it was precisely with this object that the step was taken? Whether or not it has been taken too late, we have yet to learn; but there canno be two opinions as to the motives that have impelled the American government to action at the present time. That its sympathies have all along been with the freebooters and outlans who have filled Central America with anarchy and bloodshed, is now abundantly clear. If this were not the case, why—in the name of common sense—interfere to avert the fate which was seemingly awaiting them, and which they so richly merited? We trust, meanwhile, that the government of Costa Rica, and its allies, will not be deterred by the attitude of President Pierce from following up the advantages they have already won. If they proceed with the same spirit and determination which they have hitherto exhibited, they may prevent Walker receiving fresh reinforcements from the States, and thus effectually defeat the aggressive policy of the Cabinet of Washington.

[From the London Post (semi-official.) June 3.]

won. If they proceed with the same spirit and determination which they have hitherto exhibited, they may prevent Walker receiving fresh reinforcements from the States, and thus effectually defeat the aggressive policy of the Cabinet of Washington.

[From the London Post, (semi-official.) June 3.]
Theoretically, in our diplomatic intercourse with America, we are transacting business with an Executive government; practically, we are dealing with a complication of mobs, estensibly, we are arguing great questions of international law with grave and instructed statesmen—in truth, we are struggling through vexatious squabbles with a most heterogeneous population, the result of contributions from all the races of the earth, assorted and subdivided in the most extraordinary and perverse manner. This circumstance tends to render the management of their relations with countries and governments of countries—the result of long laboring and progressive civilization—extremely difficult to the statesmen of America as well as to those of Europe, and makes the maintenance of peace a matter of hazard and uncertainty in proportion as America becomes, either by her own deliberate policy or by the pressure of events, more intimately interested and involved in European arrangements. We wish that the politicians on this side of the Atlantic would well consider this before they assume a decided attitude, or commit themselves to a course from which there is no return in regard of the questions now at issue between the government of this country and the many-head peoples that constitute the federation of American States. We address ourselves especially to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton and Mr. Baillie, and to the latter the more particularly of the two. Both propose to make use, as far as in them lies, of the somewhat hazardous and uncertain; period of our relations with the advantages when the questions of policy, by the process of Parliamentary drena.

The unceasing sitting and final settlement of disputed questions of policy, by the proces

population as that of America reason to imagine that, in an open quarrel, they would have the actual support of a large and powerful party in England itself, may not encourage them to pursue the unwise and unreasonable course upon which they have embarked to a point at which avoidance of war shall be impossible. And what is this population of the United States? We ask those to consider who are stirring in this matter—what is its nature, and what are its characteristics? We have been accustomed to hear much lately of the diffusion of intelligence and education in the United States. It is true there is a great deal of both within a certain area, but it is also true that beyond the confines of this area, and permeating to some extent the people within it, there floats a large population, acapathond in habits, unsettled in location and uncertain in occupation and position, armid and turbulent, by whom war, with whomsoever waged, er on whatever pretence, is looked upon as a thing to be prayed for, as offering a means of advancement and as presenting a road to gain. To these, such discussions as it is now proposed to initiate in the House of Commons are as the lighted beacon on the mountain top, and speeches which we may expect to hear will go through the districts inhabited by this restless population as the Fiery Cross did in ancient days through the Highland clans, and with a not much inferior effect. Unfortunately, too, this population is able to bring a very considerable, if not a preponderating, pressure to bear upon political parties, now on the eye of the elections, and in the thick of the struggle for ascendancy grasping in all directions at upport.

We deprecate, therefore, a party struggle at home on

the struggle for ascendancy grasping in all directions at upport.

We deprecate, therefore, a party struggle at home on this subject, not from any doubt as to the result as it may affect the position of the Cabinet in Parliament—there can be no question about that since the debate and decision upon Kars—but because we believe that the specches which must be made will tend to aggravate the difficulties of the governments of both the United States and Great Britain—a rupture between whom would be a great and long felt calamity to all the world. Looking at user from a point of view purely military, we have no reason to avoid or to fear it. Our provision for it is unpresedented in extent and complete in organization; our resources are unstrained, and we have been just long enough at war to give us aptitude for the conduct of its operations; but as Christians and well wishers to social progress, we deprecate its outbreak and pray for its avoidance.

[From the London Express, June 3.]

From the London Express, June 3.]

The aspect of the latest news from the United States is undeniably ugly. Still we will not believe that the governments in London and Washington can be so insane as to risk a war the results of which must be so tremendous, on such miserable grounds of quarrel as they are debating about. If there is a war it will be a mere buccan neering war. The United States have no standing army; they cannot invade England; the timmense extent of the republic's territory, and the thinness of the population enable it to laugh an invasion to scorn. But, on the other hand, the coasts of England and the United States are equally destitute of fortileations, and open to predatory incursions; and both nations have horders of unarmed merchant ships in every sea, that would be an easy prey to vessels of war. The only way in which either State could harm the other, would be by shelling and burning seaport towns, by sinking and capturing merchant vessels. Eights there might be between single men-of-war, or small squadrons, but there would be no battles like the Nile or Trafajar—for the simple reason that the United States have not a large enough fleet. While the war lasted, therefore, the efforts of the beligerents would be almost exclusively confined to predatory and destructive operations against private property—a course of action calculated to lower the combatants to the level of the moss-troopers or buccaneers of former centuries. The loss on both sides would be enormous. The mere paralysis of productive industry induced by the cessation of commercial intercourse would spread bankruptcy and begrave through every district of England and the United States. All this waste and misery to be incurred on filmsy points of hours, about which a brace of Irish fire-eaters of the olden time would have beniated estion, the fire-eaters of the olden time would have beniated estion, the property of the contract of the country of the countr

fect, "We cannot punish men who have served us faithfully to the best of their abilities, unless they are proved to have violated the laws of the United States; the witnesses adduced in support of the charge that they have done so, are utterly unworthy of credit upon oath. Do you (the American government) prove by trustworthy witnessess that they have misconducted themselves, and we will withdraw them, but otherwise we cannot do that consistently with our own honor." This, we maintain, is all straightforward; and for the reasons nassigned above we believe that the English Ministers speak and act in this matter with perfect sincerity.

As for the Americans, we concur in the view taken of their teelings by our New York correspondent, whose letter we publish to-day. This gentleman, we may remark in passing, is intus of its cuts an American, proud of his country, having implicit faith in the infallibility of his country, having implicit faith in the infallibility of his country men, and he declares that the whole difficulty on their side is owing to the unscrupulous tacties adopted by the party leaders now in power, with an eye to the impending Presidential election. He tells us—and we believe him—that if the English Ministers keep their tempers, and abstain from any acts or words that may give a handle to the reckless agitators of the White House till after the elections in November, there will be no danger of war. We, too, would give this advice to our rulers, and we believe it will be acted upon. But, at the same time, we would appeal to the rational and truly patriotic portion of the American people, entitles us to do so—to aid us actively in the preservation of the peace. They can do so, for they are the majority and in the United States the majority is all-powerful. They need to do so, for the last step of President Pierce receives his envoy. The man who can thus the declare of every dictate of prudence and common sense may at any moment adopt measures that render war inevitable. We assure sur American Frends

matters at such a crisis is wantonly to add fuel to flame.

[From the London Times, June 3.]

The yet more receut intelligence which we have received from the United States leaves us little reason to doubt that the government of General Pierce will not stop short in the career on which it has embarked, but will follow up the reception of the Minister of General Walker by the dismissal of the Minister of Queen Victoria. It is vain any longer to delude ourselves with the hope that wiser and more moderate coursels will prevail with a government which has thrown off all protence of adherence to the rulea that regulate the intercourse of nations and feels no degradation in allying the interest of the great nation with whose destines it is intrusted to men exercising a trade which a few years ago any sanguine speculator on human progress would have pronounced to be an anachronism and an impossibility. The same electioneering necessition which make the representative of a band of lawless free-booters a fit guest and companion for the chief magistrate of a Christian and educated regulbic have decreed that, in spite of our earnest wish to atone for the offence we have unintentionally given, and our abstinence from anything which could by any possibility aggravate the dispute, we must undergo the indignity of teeting our Minister demissed from the diplomatic circle at Washington for offencet supported by testimony on which we should never dream of consisting the based of mankind. The Presidential election must be carried, at whatever price, and it is deemed by the present ministry better to plunge their government into any amount of diagrace and their country atto any degree of danger than to lone a [From the London Times, June 3.]

single vote which may be gained by insolence to ailies of unon with-criminals.

At this critical time nothing is more melanchely than the attitude of the American press; at least, of that portion of it which we have seen. It is either afraid to speak out at all, or, in order to catch the first breath of popular favor, involves itself in the most flagrant and glaring contradictions. Thus we are told in the same article in the New York Herald that Walker's cause is desperate and certain to succeed, and in two successive articles that England cares nothing for Central America, that she will be glad to be rid of it, that she has sold the Mosquitos to Walker, and is chaffering with Honduras for the price of Ruatan; and that, true to her policy of aggression and violence, she is ready to fight to the death for these very possessions. One moment we have a blast of war, the next a song of peace; the President is first blamed, and then praised; now treated as a bold and successful statesman, now as a feeble and cowardly intriguer. We seek in vain for something on which to anchor our faith, something an imated by a higher principle share of the most momentary and grovelling expediency, and we seek in vain. single vote which may be gained by insolence to allies of

biamed, and then praised; now treated as a bold and successful statesman, now as a feeble and cowardly intriguer. We seek in vain for something on which to anchor our faith, something animated by a higher principle than of the most momentary and groveiling expediency, and we seek in vain.

Still, even the dismissal of Mr. Orampton and the dem missel of Mr. Dellas, which must immediately success of by no means imply a state of sear, or are even necessary preludes to that dire calematy. We may be at peace with America, though without any diplomatic representatives and, perhaps, at the point at which matters have arrived at the absence of an Ambassador may in some degree deminish the apprehension of danger. When one party is bent upon fixing a quarrel upon the other, the fewer points of contact they have the more likely is the desire of the more pacific party to be attained. The less they see of each other the less likely will the embers of smould dering discontent be to be fanned into a farme. Besides, with us time is of the very essence of the case. As war is threatened for electionsering objects, if the rupture is adjourned till the elections see over, we are comparatively asfe. The American papers anticipate that, after a meeting which was to take place on the 2d of June for the purpose of naming candidate for the Presidential election is over, we may reasonably conclude that the urgent necessity which is fell for a quarrel with England will be over too, and the new incumbents of office will turn their attention to filling up places, rewarding friends and punishing enemies, and leave us, if they have left us at peace so long, in undisturbed possession of the blessing of which they now seems on anxious to deprive us. Everything, therefore, combines to inculcate upon our government a temperale (we had almost soid elevation of the dispute.

We can assert our own dignity without peerish haste; nay, all the better that we do not feed from the subject of the dispute.

We can assert our own dignity without peerish ha

demned to weep in tears of blood—the one that she has advanced so far; the other that without dishonor she could recede no further.

[From the London Times, (City article) June 3.]
The gold brought by the steamers Hermann and America from New York to-day is £175,000. The commercial advices on this occasion state that the political developments at Washington had produced a decided panic is the stock market, although the mercantile classes generally were indisposed to believe in any hostile results. The fact that the democratic nomination for the next Presidential term was to take place to-day, the 2d of June, at Cincinnati, rendered it probable, however, that a less violent course would soon be adopted, as after that date President Pierce and his rivals will have less inducement to pander to the popular pussions. Meanwhile, the nature of the arguments used to justify the recognition of Walker is clearly seen.

In professing to take legal proceedings against Walker's agents and followers at New York, the government had already denounced him as a pirate, and since that time nothing has occurred except his defeat in the war waged by the Costa Ricans in defence of their independence, or not which has resulted in his being threatened with exermination. It is, moreover, observed that the pleased resident Pierce—that the government of Walker has een accepted by the people of the country, and that the United States recognize, without question as to their ource or organization, all governments that may be able the effect of the produced of the produced average of the country, and that the limited States recognize my thout the country in the world to e incorrect. So far from the government of Walker has een accepted by the people, he could only mainain himself by shooting General Corral, the head of he Nicaraguan army, and by threatening with a similar fate every citizen who should be found by word or writing to have encouraged the slightest resistance to his band. It is also notories that his only means of supplying hims sought the same advantage from the Cabinet at Washington, the reason for the refusal being that its people bedong to a colored race. These advices likewise recall attention to the circumstance that the speakers in the Legislature at Washington who have been most anxious to excite sympathy for Walker are Colonel Jofferson Davis (the Secretary of War.) and Mr. Quitmen, the two strongest advocates of American repudiation. The entitusiasm on the subject at New Orleans, wherea handreds of armed volunteers were rapidly embarking, was at the same time avowedly to be attributed to a desire for the extension of slavery.

same time avowedly to be attributed to a desire for the extension of slavery.

[From the London Herald, (City Article) June 3.]
The tone of the news received yesterday from the Unix-ed States of America has not been looked upon as being satisfactory, and has again given some degree of encousers and the close of business prices had a heavy therefore, for public securities has been parsicularly sensitive, and at the close of business prices had a heavy tendency.

The chief topic of conversation in the city has naturally been in connection with the American question, as out dispute with the United States is now called; and while on all sides we hear strong deprecations against any war with our friends on the other side of the Atlantic, yet a hope is loudly and openly expressed that no truckling out that public discussions on the subject at this stage of the question will tend to mischief; but, at the same time, it is a matter of deep regret that the conduct of our affirst is not in the hands of a set of men capable of carrying them to a successful issue at a momentous time like the present.

[Paris June 3] Correspondence of London Times.] The question to which all others are for the moment subordinate is that of the United States. Bits affirmed on good authority that the state of the relations between the Union and the English government cannot be much worse; and that, such as they are, we may expect from one day to another to hear it announced officially that they are broked off altogether, and that our Minister has been dismissed. We also have a disagreeable affair to settle with the Mexican government. The French government, if it has not officially offered its friendly services toocards an arrangement, has, at all events, expressed its unitingness to day; but I am not aware that our government has yet come to any decision on the matter.

Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the question of Italy should have become of secondary, importance, and, indeed, it is to this fact that people attribute the